## WASHINGTON

Discussion on the Murphy Claims in the Senate.

Repeal of the Tenure of Office Act in the House.

Probable Appointment of Moses H. Grinnell as Collector of the Port of New York.

Preliminary Action of the Senate on Collector Smythe's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1869.
sal of the Tenure of Office Act.
age by the House of the bill repealing the
office act by the decisive vote of 119 to
arded as another evidence of Grant's regarded as another evidence of Grant's h with Congress. The bill was introduced by Washburne, of Indiana, but its realing Ben Butler. A similar bill was lood by the latter at the commencement session and referred to the Judiciary Comittee would called upon for reports this season, and in that there should not be a failure on the se on this account, Butler got Washburne to one a new bill to-day, which was rukhed and as the which and spur of the previous

ed until the next executive session. the's friends are very sanguine to-night,

is it is possible for any man to obtain. Should Mr. Smythe, the present Collector, succeed in getting his appointment as Minister to Russia confirmed by the Senste Mr. Francis Skiddy will probably be offered the Collectorship by President Johnson for the balance of the term

The bill of Congressman Robinson, of Brooklyn, introduced to-day, looking to the removal of obstructions from the harbor of New York and providing for the construction of suitable docks and piers on the water fronts of New York and Brooklyn, caused some interest here. The bill provides that there shall be deducted from the total amount of the annual receipts from customs duties five percent annually for twenty years. This amount is to be appropriated to the building of docks and piers of stone, or other substantial material. The second section of the bill designates the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of New York, the Collector of the Port of New York and the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn as a board to superintend and Brooklyn as a board to superintene the outlay of the appropriation. Mr the outlay of the appropriation. Mr. Robinson estimates that on a basis of \$100,000,000 income from customs duties per annum at the port of New York, \$5,000,000 would be secured for the purpose named in his bill. In twenty years there would be \$100,000,000, which, if judiciously expended, would be sufficient to build such docks and piers as are to be seen at Liverpool, Engiand.

and piers as are to be seen at Liverpooi, Engiand.

Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act.

No consultation-has yet been held by the Judges of the Supreme Court on the question concerning the constitutionality of the legal tender act. A vast amount of miscellaneous and prior business occupies the attention of the court, and is as rapidly disposed of as time and investigation will permit. It is at present uncertain when the opportunity will occur to permit of the court turning the necessary, cautious and careful attention to this important subject, while it is understood some of the judges are disposed to await the course of events and let the question settle itself when the monetary affairs of the country no longer rest upon a currency of irredeemable paper.

Preparations for the Inauguration.

A military company of Californians, called the Grant Invincibles, intend to sail from San Francisco next month to attend the inauguration here on the 4th of March.

on the 4th of March.

Supreme Court Judges.

Between Wilson's bill, introduced in the early part of the session, retiring at option judges of the Supreme Court after they reach the age of seventy years, and Sherman's bill, introduced in the Senste to-day, there is this difference, that Sherman's retires all judges of United States courts after seventy, and if they fall to take the hint authorizes the President to appoint additional judges, to co-operate with them and exercise full judicial functions in their absence.

them and exercise full judicial functions in their absence.

Address by Chief Justice Chase.

On Sunday evening last Chief Justice Chase appeared in a new role. Before a numerous and fashionable congregation at the Episcopal church in this city he delivered as address on the subject of "Christian Missions," which he stated were destined to effect what all the conquerors of the world from Nimrod to Napoleon had failed to accomplish—the subjugation of the whole world. Though there were but 340,000,000 Christians against 690,000,000 anti-Christians on the globe, and though, comparatively speaking, but few were engaged in disseminating the doctrine of Christianity, gitil he believed the time not far distant when the world would be subjugated by the power of Him who said, "Go ye and teach all nations." He saw all the signs of the coming religious unity. Nations were becoming fewer but larger; languages were disappearing; but the tendency to one common, universal language, understood by all nations, was making ligelf known; the means of communication

mitted upon the Criminal Court, exceeded its juriadiction. Therefore a peremptory mandamus was
ordered to the District Supreme Court to restore Mr.
Bradley to his office of attorney. Associate Justice
Miller read a dissenting opinion.

Arrival of General Gillem.

General Gillem arrived in this city on Saturday
inst and has had one or two interviews with General
Grant and the Secretary of Way.

applications for promotion to the vacant position of Brigadier General and has sent them all over to the War Department., thus throwing upon Secretary Schofield the delicate task of recommending one of

the number for the vacancy,
Soldiers' Bounty Claims.

The following tabular statement has been prepared by Mr. Henry D. Washburne, of Indiana, from the Committee on Soldiers' and Sallors' Bounties, showing the number of additional bounty claims

No. Paid	No. Re-	Amount Disbursed.
No. Wash		
New York 45,03		\$4,437,655
Indiana 56,02		5,196,397
lowa 10,78	7 702	1,668,160
Missouri 11,70	8 1,306	1,146,450
Pennsylvania 32,55	5 1,282	8,198,707
Indiana (Home Guard) 1,44	7. 748	144,300
Alabama 10		10,722
Arkansas 2,69	6 174	269,550
California 2,83	8 1.085	281,550
Colorado 1,13		112,500
Dacota		15,500
Florida 18		18,400
		200
		653,105
		1.138,071
Kentucky 11,56		
Louisiana 96		96,050
Minnesota 4,60		448,188
Mississippi 1	e is	1,000
Nebraska 23	7 16	23,530
1 Nevada 24	5 36	24,500
New Mexico.	36 78	93,450
North Carolina 1,11		111,400
Oregon 19		19,600
Tennessee 9,88		984,648
		14,100
		25,100
		21,700
District Columbia 50		49,700
Maryland 4,84		481,828
West Virginia 8,02		796,875
Delaware 1,21		120,699
New Jersey 5,61		557,268
Michigan 12.96	9 1.154	1,280,540
Wisconsin 12,83	6 746	1.213,826
Illinois 42,88		4,227,348
Maine 53,20		5.143.122
New Hampshire 4,30	2 883	5,143,122 423,738
Vermont 8,46		380,175
Connecticut	8 369	578 770
	4 1,584	578,788 1,286,160
	0 - 256	2,200,100
	200	250,060
United States Army 9,30		904,798
Veteran Reserve Corps 28,70	1,057	2,756,743

of the Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated here to-day. The platform was occupied, among \$8,531,377 10. The Board had applied all the me at the close there was a surplus of \$480,000. When the General Committee met in 1868 they were in debt and the general appropriations were larger. They are now in debt a little over \$100,000—a loan, on which interest is being

larger. They are now in debt a little over \$100,000—a loan, on which interest is being paid. Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Tremont church, Boston; Rev. Dr. Hare and Judge Reynolds, of New York, delivered addresses. The subscriptions in all the Methodist churches here yesterday were liberal in aid of the missions.

Trensonable Text Books in Public Schools. The resolutions introduced by representative Corley, of South Carolina, to-day, instructs the Committee on Education and Labor to consider the dangers which environ the future peace and safety of the public through the introduction of disloyal of the public through the introduction of disioyal and treasonable text books and other publications into the public schools of the nation, and the ex-

and treasonable text books and other publications into the public schools of the nation, and the expediency of providing some protection against the injurious influence of such publications.

National Bricklayers' Union Convention.

The National Bricklayers' Union commenced its session to day at Odd Pellowa' Hall. The attendance of delegates is large, there being representatives from nearly all of the associations in the United States embraced within the jurisdiction of the Union.

The Conservatory at the White Hense.
Scarcely a day passes that there are not a number of visitors from different parts of the country who call at the White House to see the conservatory. A few days since the announcement was made by the ladies of the Executive Mansion that in order to accommodate all visitors; the conservatory would be open to the public on Friday afternoons at one o'clock.

Medical Rank in the Navy.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Anthony in relation to the medical staff of the navy differs from the one laid on the table in the House in the particulars that it does not seek to increase the pay or authority of the Medical Department in the navy, and only aims to secure by law the rank now given to the medical staff by regulation.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill.

The Ningara Ship Cauni Bill.

Representative Van Horn's Ningara Palls Ship Cauni bill comes up to-morrow after the morning hour, when he will open the debate.

Builtimere and Petermac Railread.

The Baltimore and Petermac Railread is now under contract for grading, and workmen are engaged along its entire length. It is expected that the road will be completed by the 1st of January, 1870. This will afford two lines between the South and Baltimore.

will afford two lines between the South and Baltimore.

The Sutre Tunnel Scheme Revived.

Ar. Ashley, of Nevada, introduced in the House today a bill to aid and ascertain the value of public lands containing mineral lodes, and for the endowment of the National School of Mines, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The preamble to the bill states that the Comstock lodes in Nevada are believed to be inexhaustible, and that many millions of treasure can be saved only by making the proposed Sutro tunnel, but as this work is beyond the means of private enterprise the bill proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue \$5,000,000 of six per cent bonds, running thirty years. In order to be secured against loss the United States is to have the first mortgage and ilen on the tunnel and propesty of the company. After the completion of the main tunnel in connection with other tunnels ninety per cent of the money collected from tells, drainage, &c., is to be paid towards reimbursement. The remaining ten

per cent is to be devoted to the endowment of the

to the uses made of the Alaska purchase money.

Mr. Seward hastily interrupted him with "I
don't wish to hear a word about that, sir,
and cannot listen to it in the absence of
of the Russian Minister." Mr. Martin replied,
"Well, send for your Russian Minister, I can wait—
I am in no hurry." It is needless to add that this
was not done and that Mr. Martin's visit was productive of no results. It is certain, however, that
the absent witness is no myth, nor has he been
spirited away, but he is here in the city apparents. awaiting to hear from the committee. The commit-tee held a meeting to-day and examined one witness, Mr. Noah, of the New York *Democrat*. He testified that he had not received a dollar of the corruption fund, but that his brother had been paid \$1,000 for

omouve company, vs. The Milwaukee and Super-Railroad Company. Appeal from the Circuli rt for the district of Wisconsin; decree reversed, iton by Mr. Justice Davis, 36—Bupbank vs. Bigelow in Error to the Cir-Court for the Eastern district of Louissan, ment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller, 14—City of Auford Vs. West et al. in Error to Circuit Court for the District of Indiana. Judg-t affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Ciling of Mr.

mal ex parte, Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., nandamus. Mr. Justice Nelson deliv-on of the court awarding the writ. Mr. dussented.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Semion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1869.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., presented a joint esolution of the Legislature of Michigan urging the passage of the Copper Tariff bill, now pen the Senate. Laid on the table and ordered Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., presented a m of professors in mining schools and others

dered printed and referred to the Committee on Mining.

Mr. Freminghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., presented the
petition of citizens of Georgia setting forth that it is
impossible for an avowed Union man to live in the
rural districts of that State; that it is impossible to
bring to justice the murderers of Union men; that
intimidation and force have been used to make a
certain class of citizens vote contrary to their interests; that palpable violations of the fourteenth
amendment are constantly occurring, and that legislation of some kind is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of things. Referred to the Judiciary
Committee.

amendment are constantly occurring, and tas legislation of some kind is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of things. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., presented a memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against the further extension of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, presented a memorial praying that the preamble to the constitution of the United States may be amended so as to acknowledge Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government and the Lord Jesus Carist as the ruler of mankind and His revealed will as the supreme authority." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Ark., presented a memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also a joint resolution of the Legislature of Arkansas for aid to build a railroad along the west side of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Kaliroad.

Mr. TRUNBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a memorial in favor of House bill fixing the duty on copper. He also presented the credentials of H. B. McMillen, Sonator elect from Georgia, which were read and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. CONKLINS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York recommending that the New York and London Telegraph Company have permission to land its cable upon the shortes of the United States asking aid for the establishment of a line of transatiantic steamers. Also a bill, presented as a part of the potition.

Mr. WHTE, (dem.) of Md., presented a memorial of dealers in spirits asking for a change of the law in regard to bonding spirits. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of N. J., presented to the Finance Committee.

Mr. CATTELL, (TPp.) of N. J., presented a memorial protesting against the passage of the bill to increase in Mr. CATTELL, (TPp.) of N. J., presented a memorial of dealers in spirits asking for a change of the law in regard to bonding spirits. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (TPp.) of N. J., presented a memorial of dealers in spirits asking for a change of the law in regard to bonding spirits. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (TPp.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Fublic Lands, reported adversely upon the claim of John H. Russell to the Rot Springs, Arkannas.

Mr. ANTAN MR. IN THE MAYON DEALED.

Mr. MILLIAMS, (TPp.) of N. J., prestore Lieuwith the Committee on Naval Affairs. It provides that the existing regulations of the Navy bepartment relating to the rank of the several staff corps of the navy shall have the force and effect of law; but its further provided that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to authorize any increase of pay over that now received by the several officers of the Committee of Switzer of such staff corps, or to confer any right to exercise military command or title to saddidonal quart or any over that now received by the several officers under his command, washer on shore or agost.

Mr. Anthory also introduced a bill to regulate the rank of the medical staff in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The United States, Referred to the Committee of the Committee on Carlotte of the Committee on Carlotte of the Committee on Carlotte of the Carlotte of t

asserting that the property cla by really belonged to her sta he (Humphrey) had

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1869.

BILLS REFERRED.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only the following were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:—
By Mr. Ela, (rep.) of Me.—To provide stationery for Congress and the several departments. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of N. H.—To regulate the rank of the medical staff of the navy. Referred to

the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Ellor, (rep.) of Mass.—To regulate and protect the fur seal trade at the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska Territory. Referred to the

and St. George, Alaska Territory. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Robinson, (dem.) of N. Y.—To provide for the improvement of the harbor of New York by removing obstructions therefrom, and to secure the erection of substantial piers and docks therein. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill proposes to appropriate \$5,000,000 per annum from January 1, 1868, for the improvement of the harbor of New York by removing obstructions therefrom and building substantial piers and docks on the water front of Brooklyn and New York. If that sum exceeds five per cent on the customs receipts of the port, then only five per cent thereof to be appropriated. The Secretary of the Treasury, Collector of the Port, Governor of the State of New York and the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York are to constitute a board under the direction of which the appropriations are to be expanded.

By Mr. Chuchenhila, (rep.) of N. Y.—To exempt canal boats from the payment of tonnage dues. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Laylin, (rep.) of N. Y.—To authorize the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerces.

By Mr. Lindolin, (rep.) of N. Y.—To restore Lieuments of the Secretary of the Bradition to his grade in the active

By Mr. Containing on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Contain, (rep.) of S. C.—In relation to the atroduction of disloyal text books into the public chools of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind.—Amenda

military reservation to aid in the construction railroad and a bridge across the Missouri river. Ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also granting the right of way to certain roads through Territories of the Unitedistates. Ferred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Also sathorizing the division of certain mo appropristed for and belonging to the Kansas of Indians. Referred to the Committee on in By Mr. Arriver, (rep.) of New.—To aid in as

any committee?

The Speaker—It is introduced by the gentleman from Indians under the call of States.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of I lows, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, remarked that the majority of the Judiciary Committee had agreed to report a bill repealing the Tenure of Office law.

Mr. Warn expressed his opinion that a bill of such importance should be discussed before being put on its passage.

Mr. Warnenten, (rep.) of Ill., objected to debate.

Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., called for the yeas and navs on ordering the main question.

The main question was ordered—yeas 116, nays 47.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 121, nays 47, as follows:—

and nava on ordering the main question.

The main question was ordered—yeas 116, mays 47.

The buil was then passed. Yeas 121, nays 47, as follows:—

Yeas—Mesers Allison, Anderson, Axtell, Balley, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Bingham, Blains, Blain, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Bingham, Blains, Blair, Boutwell, Bowen, Boyden, Buckley, Burr, Builer of Mass., Butler of Yean., Calis, Cary, Chanler, Charke of Ohio, Charks of Kansas, Glift, Cobb, Cobern, Cook, Corley, Cornel, Cullom, Dawes, Dewesse, Bluon, Drigs, Eckley, Edirdge, Eliot, Fields, Fox, Gert, Glossbrenger, tolladay, Coss, tiere, Griswold, Grover, Hatght, Halsey, Hauter, Ingenticy, Ediogs, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Hutter, Ingeniev, Ediogs, Jones of N. C., Jones of Ed., Jawrence of Pa., Lincola, Jones of N. C., Jones of S., Jawrence of Pa., Lincola, Lovathrige, Mailory, Marvin, McCornick, McCillough, Miller, Rungen, Newcomb, Nillack, Nicholson, Norris, O'Nelli, Paine, Feters, Patits, Paleps, Pians, Frice, Prince, Robertson, Robinson, Root, Sawyer, Scofield, Blarrewaye, Spalding, Slarkweater, Sievers, Stewart, Stone, Elover, Spher, Taber, Thomas, Tif., Trimble of Ky., Trowbridge, Twitchell, Van Auken, Van Trump, Vlad, Washburne of Ill, Washburn of Ind., Wilson of Ind., Wilson of Ioda, Wilson of Ioda, Washburn of Ind., Wilson of Minn, Woodbridge, Woodward and Young—Hil.

NATE—Heastr., Ames, Arnell, Ashiey/Ner.), Baker, Beatty, Mara, Machan, Perham, Piter, Poland, Poissey, Ponneral, Bucklins, Newham, Perham, Piter, Poland, Poissey, Ponneral, Bucklins, Newham, Perham, Piter, Poland, Poissey, Ponneral, Buckerthy, McKes, Mercur, Moore, Moorteed, Morrell, Budlins, Newham, Perham, Piter, Poland, Poissey, Ponneral, Bucklins, Newham, Perham, Piter, Poland, Poissey, Ponneral, Bucklins, Newham, Perham, Piter, Poland, Poissey, Ponneroy, Schenck, Shanka, Sheliabarger, Stokes, Taffe, Trinch, Garfield Harding, Dilling, Poland, Pola

Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. KELLEY presented a petition of the professors and students of the Lincoin University praying Congress to propose a constitutional amendment securing to all citizens equal political rights, without regard to class, creed, race or color.

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States and a bill declaring who may vote for electors of President and Vice President and for Representatives to Congress, which were ordered to be printed, and which he gave notice he would call up for discussion and action in the course of a week or ten days.

Section one of the proposed amendment to the constitution provides that he right of any citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of the United States of the United States of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of the United States of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of the United States.

YACHTING.

The Proposed International Yacht Race

Across the Atlantic. [From the London Morning Post, Dec. 29.] (ter late than never. There seems every pr Better late than never. There seems every probability that next year will witness the inauguration of an annual international race between the yachtmen of the Old and New Worlds. Seventeen years have clapsed since the world renowned schooner America crossed the Atlantic, and, beating our fastest yachts on every point of sailing, effectually dispelled many chronic illusions in which, after our custom, we had been indicated. The America tought as

other members of the clut, owners of yachts which have won celebrity, will be found anxious to participate in any contiest that may be inaugurated on that occasion." Mr. Bennett, the owner of the Dauntless, nowever, intimates his intention of visiting Europe in his vessel next May, of spending three or four months on our side of the Atlantic and then of racing the Cambria from Cowes to New York or from Cowes to the Azores and back. We are also informed that the Sappho is to enter the lists again, so that there can be no doubt of our having an exciting international race, or series of races, next season.

Great credit is due to Mr. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, for the part he has taken in promoting this friendly contest. During last winter he had proposed that international races should be inaugurated, to be sailed here and in America; further, he offered to subscribe handsomely towards this object, and he has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the arrangement for next seasons international matches. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ashbury may be able to induce the owners of some of the crack vessels to accompany him to America next autumn. But, even if he camot do so, we may be well satisfied to leave it to his own good and well tried boat to sustain the nautical honor of England. It is to be observed that all the American yachts as yet named to compete are schooners, so that the Cambria, being of the same rig, will, for this reason, also be a fitting representative. It is never satisfactory when cutters and schooners race together at one time. Schooner pitted against schooner and cutter against cutter is by far the most conclusive and satisfying way of racing.

With regard to the alternative concesses proposed by Mr. Bennett, it appears to us that the one to the Azores and back is decidedly preferable to that straight across the Atlantic, as being much more likely to test the different points of sailing. In a race to the Azores and back wound also probably attract more numerous entries than one to America,

. EBUCATONAL ADVANCES IN NORWAY AND SWEDER.

If from the Pail Mail Gazette, Dec. 19.]

An interesting movement is now taking place in Sweden, Norway and Finland, with the object of establishing in those countries schools for adults on a similar system to that adopted in Denmark. These schools were first founded in 1840 by M. Grundtvig, a Danish clergyman, well known in his own country as a distinguished poet, historian and archicologist, and also as the leader of the Lutheran party, now so industrial among the Danes. The instruction given is entirely free from government control, the whole of the expense being defrayed partly from pariotic offerings made by weathy citizens, partly from voluntary subscriptious among the pupils. The citied object of the schools being to prepare the numerous small proprietors who abound in the Seandinavian countries for political life, neither religion nor abstract science is taught in them. The principal subjects are history, Scandinavian literature and mythology, geography, gymnastica, singing and military axercises. There are now fifty of these schools in Denmark, most of which are well attended. Their parrois and supporters belong chiefly to the Scandinavian party, which aims at a union of the various Scandinavian countries under a single government, and has many advocates in Sweden, Denmark and even Finland.

Tanner Boys wanted for the United States Senate, in piace of Bayard of Delaware, Chandler of Michigan, Counses of Californis, Dixon or Connecticut Dooluttle of Wisconsin, Edunnuls of Vermont, Freinghuysen of New York, Morris of Maine, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey of Mines of Maine, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey of Mines otta, Sprague of Rhode Island, Stewart of Nevada Summer of Massachusetts, Tipton of Nebraska, Vat Winkle of West Vriginia, Wade of Ohio, Weich of Florida, and Whyte of Maryland.